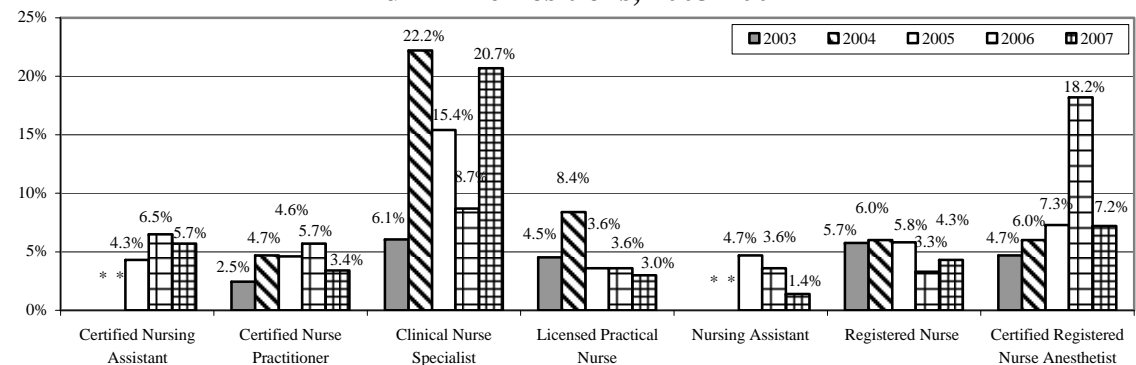


Nursing Professions

Figure 45 shows the percentage of vacancies from 2003 through 2007 for all facilities for nursing professions including certified nursing assistant, certified nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, licensed practical nurse, nursing assistant, certified registered nurse anesthetist, and registered nurse. The position with the highest percent of vacancies in 2007 was clinical nurse specialist with 20.7 percent, while the position with the lowest percent of vacancies in 2007 was nursing assistant with 1.4 percent. Overall, in 2007, nursing professions had 4.4 percent of budgeted vacancies while in 2006 nursing professions had 4.3 percent of budgeted vacancies.

Figure 45
Nursing - Percent of Vacancies by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2003-2007



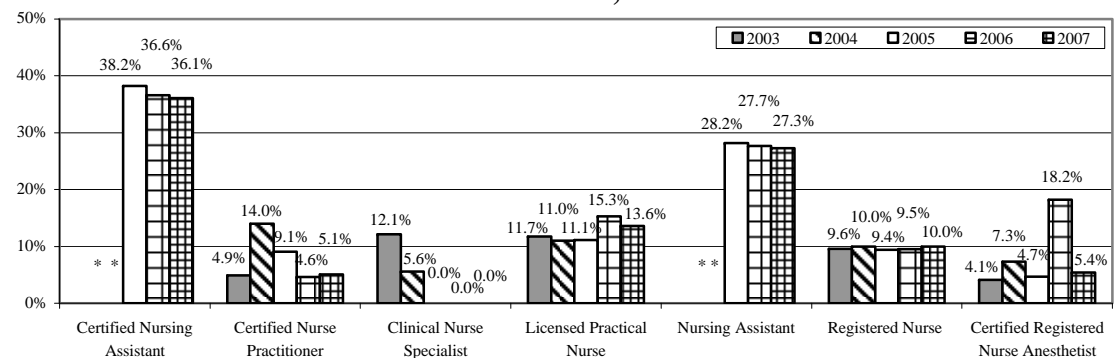
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Figure 46 shows the percentage of turnovers from 2003 through 2007 for all facilities for the selected nursing professions. The position with the highest percent of turnovers in 2007 was certified nursing assistant with 36.1 percent, while the position with the lowest percent of turnovers in 2007 was clinical nurse specialist with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, nursing professions had 18.6 percent of turnovers while in 2006 nursing professions had 19.6 percent of turnovers.

Figure 46
Nursing - Percent of Turnovers by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2003-2007



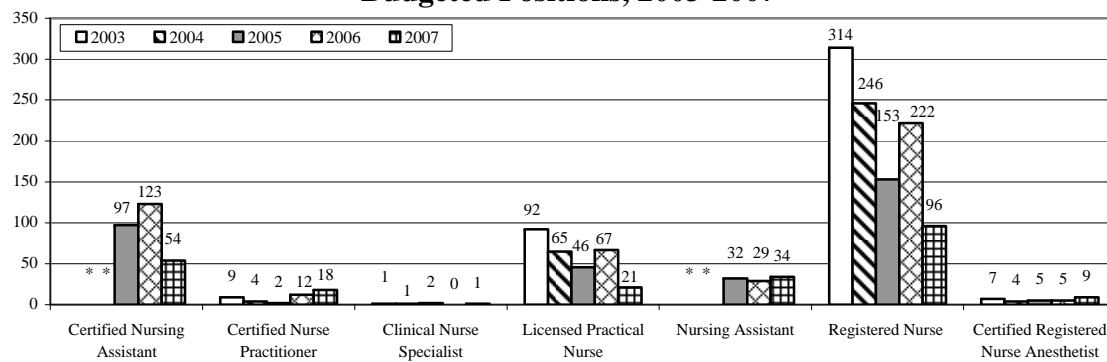
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Figure 47 shows the number of facilities that indicated one or more of the nursing professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2003 through 2007. The position with the highest number of hard-to-fill responses in 2007 was registered nurse with 96 facilities selecting the response, while the position with the lowest number of hard-to-fill responses in 2007 was clinical nurse specialist with one facility selecting the response.

Figure 47
Nursing - Hard-to-Fill Responses by the Selected Budgeted Positions, 2003-2007



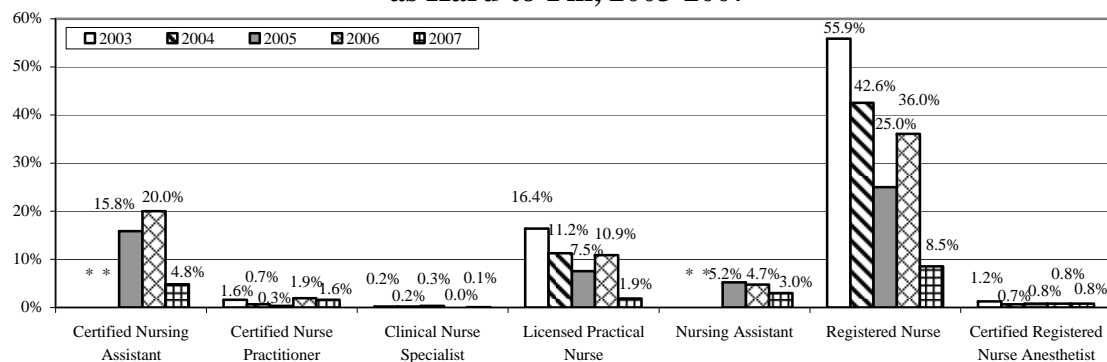
Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Figure 48 shows the percentage of facilities that indicated one or more of the nursing professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2003 through 2007. The hard-to-fill position with the highest percent of facilities in 2007 was registered nurse with 8.5 percent, while the hard-to-fill position with the lowest percent of facilities in 2007 was clinical nurse specialist with 0.1 percent.

Figure 48
Nursing – Percent of Facilities Who Reported Positions as Hard-to-Fill, 2003-2007



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

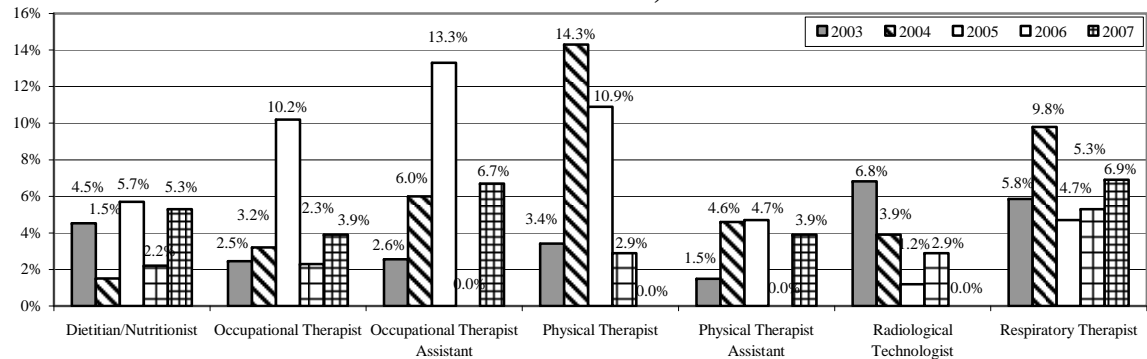
* Starting in 2005 certified nursing assistants were analyzed separately from nursing assistants. Please do not use past publications to conduct trend analysis on nursing assistants.

Selected Allied Health Professions

Figure 49 shows the percentage of vacancies from 2003 through 2007 for all facilities for selected allied health professions including dietitian/nutritionist, occupational therapist, occupational therapist assistant, physical therapist, physical therapist assistant, radiological technologist, and respiratory therapist. The position with the highest percent of vacancies in 2007 was respiratory therapist with 6.9 percent, while the position with the lowest percent of vacancies in 2007 was physical therapist assistant and radiological technologist both with 0 percent. Overall, in 2007, selected allied health professions had 4.0 percent of budgeted vacancies while in 2006 selected allied health professions had 2.9 percent of budgeted vacancies.

Figure 50 shows the percentage of turnovers from 2003 through 2007 for all facilities for selected allied health professions. The position with the highest percent of turnovers in 2007 was dietitian/nutritionist with 13.2 percent, while the position with the lowest percent of turnovers in 2007 was physical therapist with 4.2 percent. Overall, in 2007, selected allied health professions had 6.4 percent of turnovers while in 2006 selected allied health professions had 16.8 percent of turnovers.

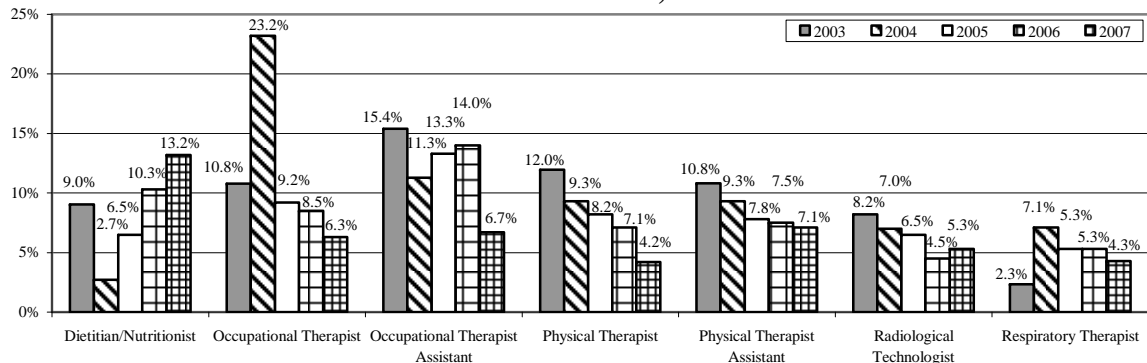
Figure 49
Selected Allied Health - Percent of Vacancies by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2003-2007



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

Figure 50
Selected Allied Health - Percent of Turnovers by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2003-2007

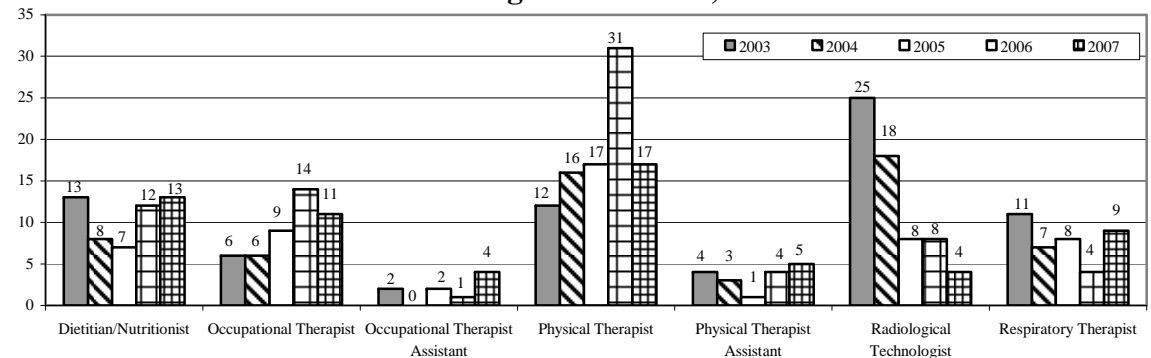


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

Figure 51 shows the number of facilities that indicated one or more of the selected allied health professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2003 through 2007. The position with the highest number of hard-to-fill responses in 2007 was physical therapist with 17 facilities selecting the response. The position with the lowest number of hard-to-fill responses in 2007 was occupational therapist assistant and radiological technologist both with four facilities selecting the response.

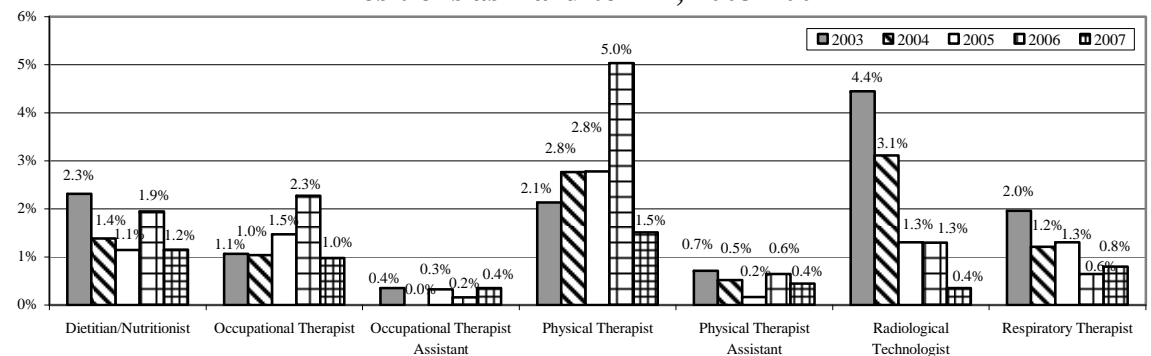
Figure 51
Selected Allied Health - Hard-to-Fill Responses by the
Selected Budgeted Positions, 2003-2007



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records
Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

Figure 52 shows the percentage of facilities that indicated one or more of the selected allied health professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2003 through 2007. The position selected as hard-to-fill by the highest percent of facilities in 2007 was physical therapist with 1.5 percent, while occupational therapist assistant and radiological technologist were the lowest, both with 0.4 percent.

Figure 52
Selected Allied Health - Percent of Respondents Who Reported
Positions as Hard-to-Fill, 2003-2007

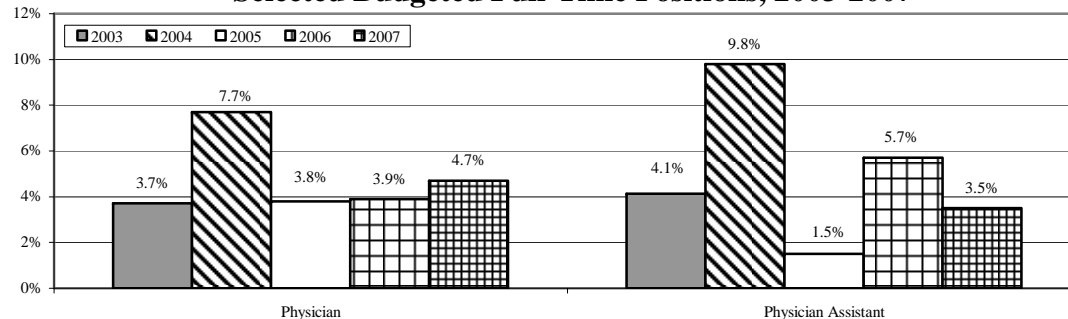


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records
Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

Physician and Physician Assistants Professions

Figure 53 shows the percentage of vacancies for all facilities for physician and physician assistant professions from 2003 through 2007. The percent of vacancies from 2006 to 2007 for physicians increased, while the percent of vacancies from 2006 to 2007 for physician assistants decreased. Overall, in 2007, physician and physician assistant professions had 4.4 percent of budgeted vacancies while in 2006 physician and physician assistant professions had 4.3 percent of budgeted vacancies.

Figure 53
Physicians and Physician Assistants - Percent of Vacancies by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2003-2007

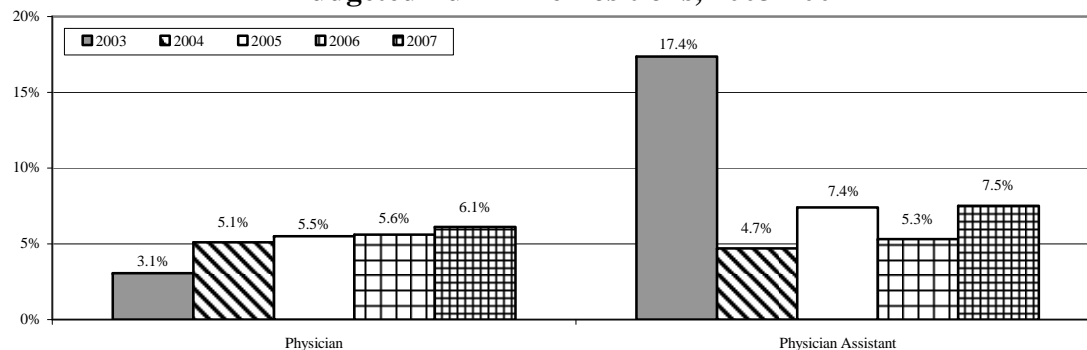


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

Figure 54 shows the percentage of turnovers from 2003 through 2007 for all facilities for physician and physician assistant professions. The percent of turnovers from 2006 to 2007 for physicians increased slightly, while the percent of turnovers from 2006 to 2007 for physician assistants showed a notable increase. Overall, in 2007, physician and physician assistant professions had 6.4 percent of turnovers while in 2006 physician and physician assistant professions had 5.5 percent of turnovers.

Figure 54
Physicians and Physician Assistants - Percent of Turnovers by Selected Budgeted Full-Time Positions, 2003-2007

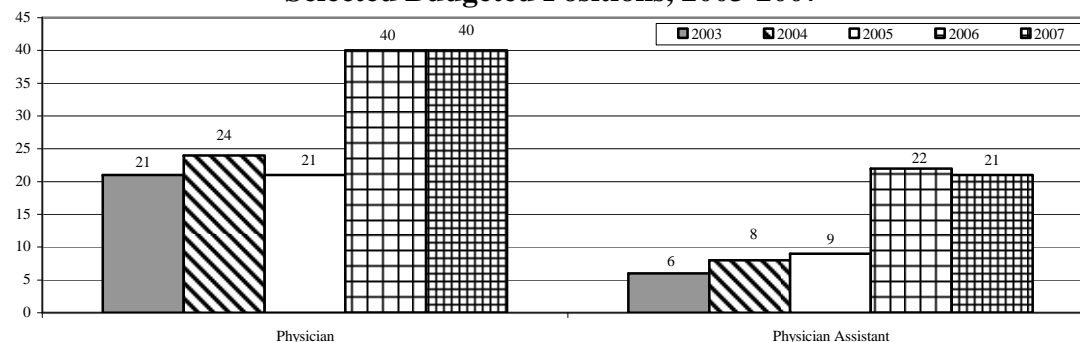


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

Figure 55 shows the number of facilities that indicated one or more of the physician and physician assistant professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2003 through 2007. Hard-to-fill responses for physicians remained unchanged from 2006 to 2007, while hard-to-fill responses for physician assistants decreased slightly from 2006 to 2007.

Figure 55
Physicians and Physician Assistants - Hard-to-Fill Responses by the
Selected Budgeted Positions, 2003-2007

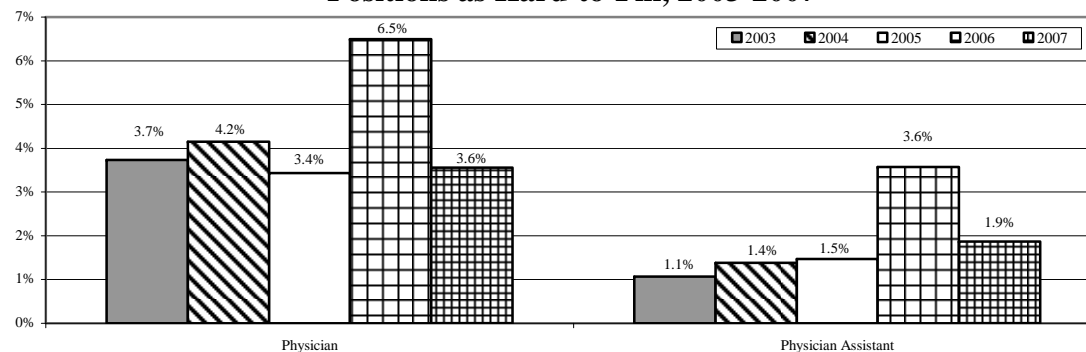


Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.

Figure 56 shows the percentage of facilities that indicated one or more of the physician or physician assistant professions as a hard-to-fill position from 2003 through 2007. The percent of facilities who reported physicians and physician assistants as hard-to-fill illustrated a decrease from 2006 to 2007.

Figure 56
Physicians and Physician Assistants - Percent of Facilities Who Reported
Positions as Hard-to-Fill, 2003-2007



Source: South Dakota Department of Health, Office of Data, Statistics, and Vital Records

Note: 2007 includes community health, dental office, federally qualified health care center, optometry clinics, pharmacy, and correctional health facilities data.